

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

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PARIS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1976

Established 1887

PARIS — Monday, showers.
LONDON — Monday, showers.
NEW YORK — Monday, sunny.
TOKYO — Monday, sunny.

FINAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

120

**Union
Postpones
Walkout
Men Agree
5-Day Delay**

From Wire Dispatches

ON, Sept. 12.—The National Union of Seamen postponed its merchant strike for at least 15 days to other negotiations.

President James Slater said the postponement was pressure from the government and the Trades Union Congress threatened to expel the union if the strike was called off last night, as it was.

More than 12 hours of nonstop work were needed to persuade the 38,000 seamen to their first all-out strike since 1964.

Decision was made after a meeting with the government and the Trades Union Congress threatened to expel the union if the strike was called off last night, as it was.

Deadline Sept. 26. The union leaders said a joint party of seamen and TUC members would meet today to discuss the strike.

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RELEASED AT PARIS AIRPORT—Passengers from hijacked jet board a bus on runway at Charles de Gaulle Airport.

Cape Town Area Rioting Continues

South African White Civilians Slay 2 Coloreds

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 12 (UPI).—White civilians shot to death two colored persons during racial violence in white districts this weekend.

The two killings, confirmed by police, raised the death toll in this city's outlying colored neighborhood, Maitland, to 32 since last Monday.

The riots by coloreds, or persons of mixed race, spread from Cape Town's white-owned central district to 18 towns in the region's white-growing and farming districts. Police said the two killings reflected a developing white backlash.

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lash. Last week, whites emptied gunshops of supplies.

A colored person was killed yesterday by a white motorist who fired three shots at a gang that threw stones at his car.

According to police, the gang, which was in a car, forced the white car with the driver and three passengers off the road in the white suburb of Crawford.

The white driver pulled a gun, shot and killed one man, wounded another and fired a third shot before the uninjured members of the gang scrambled into their car and fled.

At Franschhoek, a mountain farming village 40 miles northeast of Cape Town, a rioter in a colored crowd jumped forward and began pounding a parked car with a brick. Three whites simultaneously fired shots at him and he died immediately, police said.

The crowd, shouting in front of the white-only Central Hotel, scattered, leaving the dead man sprawled in the road.

Security police arrested a colored woman in "in connection" with the continuing unrest. A colored school principal and a gynecologist also were detained.

Friends of beauty contest winner, Lydia Johnstone, 22, could not understand why she had been arrested. "She's too uninterested in politics to even discuss the subject, let alone become involved to the extent where she would be detained by security police," a friend said.

Miss Johnstone won last year's non-white, Miss Africa South contest. About 300 doctors and medical technicians of all races met at Somerset Hospital and threatened "further action" unless they were given reasons by tomorrow why Dr. L. T. van der Poel, a gynecologist at the facility, was detained.

The principal of the colored Bridgetown High School in Cape Town, Joe Tinas, also was picked up.

Trouble continued at Elsie's River. Groups threw stones at passing cars and broke shop display windows.

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U.S. Croats Returned to N.Y.

**5 Give Up, Free Hostages
On Jet Hijacked to Paris**

PARIS, Sept. 12 (AP).—Four men and a woman who hijacked a Trans World Airlines stricken and took it on a 6,000-mile journey to Paris surrendered and were flown back to New York today to face air piracy and murder charges.

The French military plane that returned the five to New York was met by 40 FBI agents, who took them into custody.

Before bowing to a French ultimatum and releasing their 53 hostages, the five were reported to be armed with handguns and grenades and two were wired with what was thought to be explosives. But the explosives turned out to be modeling clay and the French police and released hostages said the five had no guns or other weapons.

The five Croatian nationalists had been given a choice by French officials of being sent to Yugoslavia or to the United States, where a New York City policeman was killed by a bomb found in a pressure cooker in a locker at Grand Central Station. Two propaganda statements from "Fighters for a Free Croatia" were found in the locker, which was located on instructions from the hijackers on the plane.

Patrolman Brian Murray, 27, a member of the bomb squad, was fatally injured yesterday morning when the device exploded in the bottom of a 15-foot-deep detonating pit at a police firing range. Three other policemen were injured, two critically, in the blast. One of the men may be permanently blinded, the police said.

Deputy Police Commissioner Frank McLaughlin, who was standing at the edge of the detonating pit when the bomb exploded, said in an interview that the four men apparently thought they had successfully defused the device.

In New York, Reuters reported today that police had discovered what appeared to be an explosive device at Kennedy International Airport, but it was later described as harmless.

Most of the 46 passengers and 7 crew members freed from the hijacked Boeing 737 also returned to the United States today aboard regular TWA flights.

The hijackers, who commandeered the plane Friday night on a flight from New York to Chicago, said they had accomplished their aim—publicly for their cause—and one added, "We are proud of what we did."

On the hijackers' orders, four major U.S. newspapers published lengthy statements by the band and propaganda leaflets were scattered from planes over five cities—New York, Chicago, Montreal, London and Paris. The documents pleaded for independence for Croatia, one of the six republics that form Yugoslavia.

The five surrendered after 13 hours of negotiations at Paris. French Interior Minister Michel Fontanet said he had finally told them they had two choices—surrender or be executed if they attempted to harm any of the hostages.

French authorities said that since they had arrived in France irregularly, there was no need for extradition proceedings and quickly shipped the five back to the United States.

U.S. Ambassador Kenneth Rush, who took part in the negotiations with the hijackers, said at a side-walk news conference at the airport that he thought all five were U.S. citizens.

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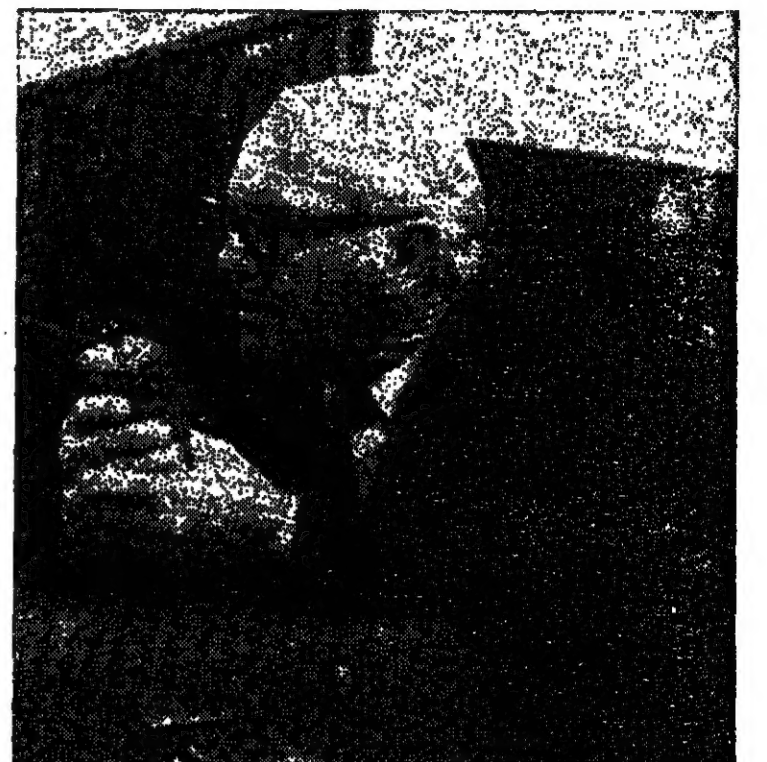
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U.S. Ambassador Kenneth Rush uses walkie-talkie at Charles de Gaulle Airport during hijacking ordeal.

Draft Bill Published

**Madrid Plans to Strengthen
Crown, Restore Parliament**

MADRID, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—The Spanish government yesterday published a draft bill intended to give more power to King Juan Carlos but also to restore an elected parliament after nearly four decades of dictatorship.

The bill provides for the election of a two-house parliament, which the King can bypass by submitting controversial issues directly to a popular referendum. Parliament would have to implement referendum decisions or be dissolved.

The bill did not dispel the main grievance of opposition politicians that the government was making reforms without consulting them.

Some people were disappointed by the decision of Premier Adolfo Suarez to shelve major problems such as the overhauling of the state-run labor unions and regional demands for autonomy until after the elections.

Approval Needed. Like all bills under the present system, the draft published today has to be approved by the conservative parliament and then submitted to a referendum.

It calls for a congress or lower house with 350 deputies elected by universal, direct and secret suffrage. The senate will have 204 elected members but the King can appoint 40 more.

Observers said the reform bill would strengthen the King's role as an arbiter in a country that still remembers the political divisions that precipitated the 1936-39 civil war.

of Catalan nationalists here tonight.

The police charged the demonstrators as they began a march through the center of this Mediterranean town after a tense day in which dozens of nationalists were detained in clashes with police.

The banned march was organized by Felix Christ, an international peace movement, and local opposition groups to back demands for home rule for Catalonia, political amnesty and democracy.

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ito Reported to Have Acute Liver Trouble

James Goldsborough

U.S. Sept. 12 (UPI).—Tito of Yugoslavia is in acute liver trouble, it was said in Belgrade this week.

Belgrade news agency, yesterday said that a medical checkup of the 84-year-old leader had revealed acute liver trouble which requires corresponding treatment and indisputable rest for 10 weeks.

There was consternation here following an impromptu Yugoslav Foreign Minister Mincic with the news that Tito could not receive Giscard d'Estaing next week.

Mr. Mincic was calling on French President, Marshal "looking fit" was seen through the streets of the city with visiting Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The resolution, introduced by a Yugoslav delegation from Namibia, called for an oil embargo against France. If the French continued to supply South Africa with arms and nuclear power technology, Mr. Mincic explained Friday to French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud that the Yugoslavs had not been active supporters of the resolution.

Part of the French discomfort stemmed from the lack of any official announcement by Belgrade while the visit was being called off. It was only 11 months ago that Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev disappeared unexpectedly during Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's visit to Moscow without announcing the reasons.

Two days later he reappeared to say he had had a cold. This would have been the first visit by a French president to Marshal Tito's Yugoslavia.

Independence Reaffirmed. BELGRADE, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—Yugoslavia and Romania have stated that every nation has a right to chart its own destiny without interference and that no breach of this principle could be tolerated.

There was no direct mention of the Soviet Union in the statement, issued after a three-day visit to Yugoslavia by Mr. Ceausescu. But observers saw the document, which they signed Friday, as a strong reaffirmation of basic policies by Eastern Europe's two most independent Communist leaders.

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Premier Issued Ultimatum

Miki Party Opponents Agree To Shelve Demand He Resign

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, Sept. 12.—Rebels within the ruling Liberal Democratic party yesterday agreed to shelve a demand that Premier Takeo Miki resign.

Two hours before a deadline for a confrontation was reached, 202 rebel party parliamentarians were convened to pass a motion stripping Mr. Miki of his post as party president. But they accepted a compromise instead. They agreed to cooperate with the 69-year-old Premier long enough to conduct a special session of parliament in exchange for a promise that Mr. Miki would refrain from dissolving parliament.

On Friday, Mr. Miki handed 15 rebel members of his 33-member Cabinet an ultimatum to sign a Cabinet order to convene a special session of parliament Thursday, or resign. The 15 rebels, led by Deputy Premier Takeo Fukuda, 71, and Finance Minister Masayoshi Ohira, 66, earlier had demanded that Mr. Miki resign before the special session was called.

The ultimatum contained an implied threat that if the ministers refused to sign, Mr. Miki would open parliament only to dissolve it and call a general election immediately in the midst of the uproar over the Lockheed scandal.

Yesterday morning, Yasuhiro Nakasone, secretary-general of the party, came up with a proposal under which Mr. Miki would agree to appear at a special party caucus to be called Tuesday and declare publicly that he would not dissolve parliament if rebel members of the Cabinet signed the convocation order.

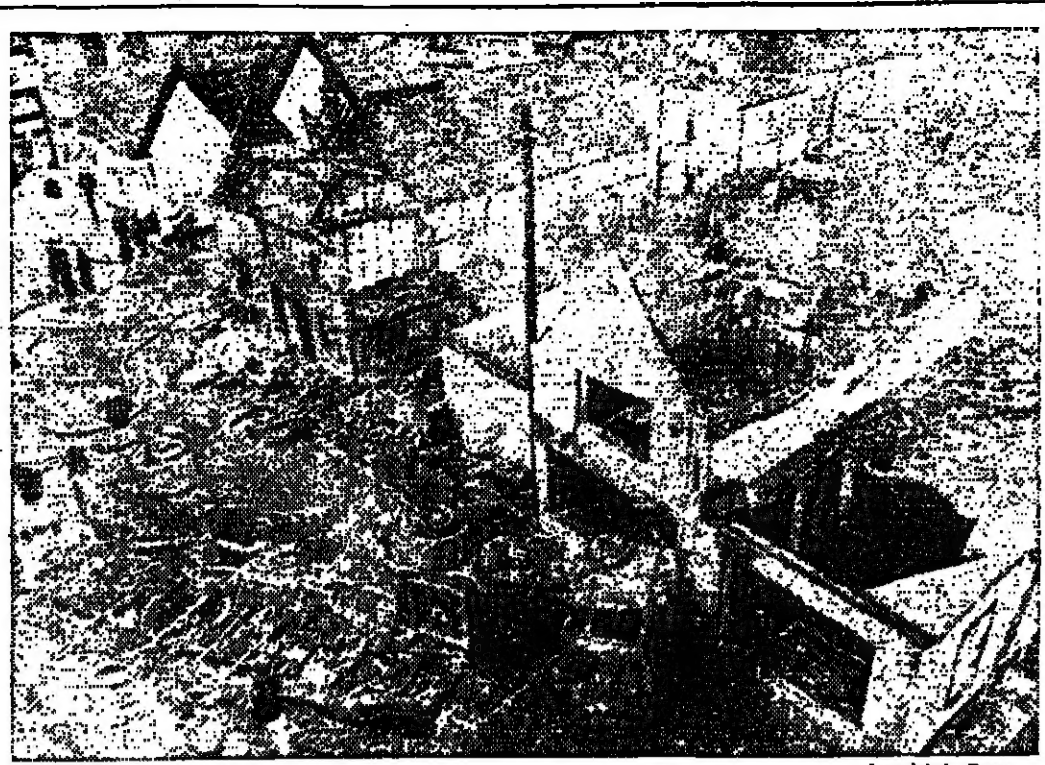
Although Mr. Miki already had given the same assurance on an informal basis, Shigeru Hori, 74, a party elder who sided with the rebels, accepted the offer to avoid

a final break with Mr. Miki. He and Naka Fumada, 81, another elder in the rebel ranks, formalized the agreement in a meeting with Mr. Miki.

Then, only two hours before the deadline set by the Premier, the two elders went before the rebel caucus and persuaded it to call off the plans to pass a motion to oust Mr. Miki as party president.

All 15 of the rebel ministers then signed the Cabinet order. It was the second defeat so far for Mr. Miki's opponents, who claim the Premier lacks leadership ability. An initial effort launched in May was squelched in the wake of an outcry by the nation's mass media branding it as an attempt to get rid of Mr. Miki in order to cover up the facts of the Lockheed scandal, which Mr. Miki has promised to reveal fully.

© Los Angeles Times.



GUTTED—A gasoline truck (foreground) overturned Saturday in Westoning, England, touching off a fire that destroyed the Bedfordshire village's business district. Eight buildings were burned out but no one was seriously hurt in the blaze.

African Leaders Skeptical and Suspicious About Kissinger's Mission

By David B. Ottaway

DAR ES SALAM, Sept. 12 (UPI)—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will begin his second trip to Africa tomorrow in what appears to be a largely self-created atmosphere of official optimism. But there is a sense of deep skepticism and even suspicion about his mission among African and nationalist leaders.

Moderate African heads of state like Zambia's President, Kenneth Kaunda, now believe that Mr. Kissinger is "groping in the dark" for a last-minute negotiating settlement in the worsening Rhodesia and South-West Africa (Namibia) disputes. And a militant Rhodesian nationalist leader like Robert Mugabe says Mr. Kissinger's involvement in southern African affairs is "unfortunate" and that Mr. Kissinger is creating "all kinds of false hopes and illusions."

Basically, militant black Africa feels Mr. Kissinger is attempting to engineer the emergence of pro-Western "puppet" black governments in Rhodesia and Namibia, the better to contain the spread of Soviet-backed socialist states and preserve Western economic and political interests in mineral-rich southern Africa.

"Moderate Direction"

"Perhaps the word 'containment' best summarizes the new U.S. policy," said the Tanzanian Daily News last week. "By attempting to manage the emergence of majority rule in Namibia and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), the United States is trying to stave off nationalism in a moderate direction."

The only note of optimism being struck anywhere in southern Africa is in South Africa, where the Kissinger mission is regarded as vital to the fate of all of southern Africa and has served to give Prime Minister John Vorster an unparalleled aura of world respectability in the eyes of whites there.

The state-controlled radio there talks constantly of the "Vorster-Kissinger initiative." Last week a pro-government weekly, *The Point*, published a photo of the profiles of Mr. Vorster and Mr. Kissinger standing together in Zurich and said they were looking in the same direction "searching for peace."

Whether Mr. Kissinger intended it or not Mr. Vorster has so far been the main beneficiary of the U.S. peace initiative in southern Africa, allowing publications like *The Point* to speak of the South African Prime Minister's "role of peacemaker in Africa."

Essentially, Mr. Kissinger is making his second trip to Africa at a time of hardening attitudes on both sides of the Rhodesia dispute but a possible softening of them in the case of Namibia.

The meeting of five African nations and Rhodesian nationalist factions here last week resulted in a victory for the most militant stand, favoring an all-out armed struggle with the white minority Rhodesian government and no negotiations except for a surrender. Apparently there was general agreement on this one issue, for the official statement issued at the end of the summit meeting said only that the five

Presidents had all agreed to "further intensify the armed struggle."

Meanwhile, warnings were coming from Salisbury, Rhodesia, that the white government would not accept a peace program concocted in Washington, London and Pretoria and imposed upon it from outside without its involvement and approval.

"Unless he [Mr. Kissinger] is prepared to come to this country," said Rhodesia's transport and power minister, Roger Hawkins, "then his attempts at achieving a settlement of our affairs are predestined to failure."

Reports reaching here said Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith was deeply suspicious of the U.S.-British plan to offer compensation to whites wanting to leave now or willing to stay on after majority rule because of the psychological effect it would have on the already diminishing white community.

"It could pull the whites out from under Smith," a Western observer of Rhodesian politics said, "or it could encourage them to stay on and fight even harder."

White Rhodesians do not have much faith in so-called guarantees of minority rights because of their general conviction that similar schemes worked out for Kenya and Zambia have largely failed to preserve the white minority interest under black rule.

Rhodesian black nationalists, on the other hand, see no reason why Africans should have to guarantee white interests when nobody is talking about compensation for their losses from decades of exploitation at white hands.

"Why should we have to guarantee their staying on?" Mr. Mugabe said. "Certainly it should not come from our economy. It doesn't make any difference whether they stay or go to us."

Meanwhile, the South African government has begun applying a "slow squeeze policy" on the Smith regime—removing its helicopter gunship pilots, but not the helicopters themselves, and apparently deliberately "congesting" rail traffic from Rhodesia to South African ports.

But the squeeze does not appear to be hard enough yet to force Mr. Smith to accept immediate majority rule and may well only

begin to bite after it is too late to achieve a peaceful negotiated settlement.

In this regard, the Vorster-Smith meeting in Pretoria Tuesday should prove crucial to the future of Rhodesian-South African relations and to the success or failure of the Kissinger initiative to break the deadlock over Rhodesia.

There is an atmosphere of gloom gathering over peace efforts in Rhodesia. But in South Africa and Tanzania there is apparently a feeling of cautious optimism regarding Namibia.

Some reports circulating here say that Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere will tell Mr. Kissinger at their meeting Tuesday that he should concentrate on achieving a breakthrough in the Namibia dispute and have no illusion about making any progress now in Rhodesia.

Namibia Situation

It is believed here that Mr. Nyerere and other African Presidents are far more prepared to pressure the Namibian nationalist

group, the South-West African People's Organization, into a compromise solution than the divided Rhodesian nationalists. In this regard, it is noted here that the African Presidents who met here did not commit themselves to intensifying the armed struggle in Namibia as they did in Rhodesia.

Furthermore, the components for a negotiated compromise solution based on elections with some kind of United Nations presence seem to exist, with only the diplomatic niceties of how to get the SWAPO and the South African-backed delegates now participating in constitutional talks inside Namibia to the same negotiating table.

The SWAPO President, Sam Nujoma, said here last week that these delegates would have to "sit in the South African delegation" to any internationally sponsored conference on Namibia while Mr. Vorster has in effect said he will not sit at the same table with Mr. Nujoma.

But Mr. Vorster has also indicated that he will probably not oppose an invitation coming

Croatian Separatists Have Long, Violent History

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (UPI)—The Croatian terrorists who hijacked a U.S. airliner Friday night are the modern heirs of one of this century's oldest and most persistent separatist movements.

Founded in 1929 by fanatical exiles calling themselves the Ustaša, the movement has a long record of violence, from bombings to assassinations, all dedicated to the cause of an independent homeland in northern Yugoslavia.

But for all the headlines that these exploits have made, separatism is not a cause that appeals to all Croats, either among the 4.5 million living in Yugoslavia or the several million others abroad.

President Tito, the head of the modern Yugoslav federal state, is a Croat, and many Croatian political and cultural leaders have supported Croatian membership in Yugoslavia provided their interests are recognized in the federal capital in Belgrade.

In modern Yugoslavia, Croatia is the second largest of six republics with equal rights and a considerable degree of political autonomy. The capital of the crescent-shaped republic, which extends along the Adriatic coast, is Zagreb. Croatia has its own language and regional government and the republic is also represented in the parliament and government in Belgrade, which is the capital of Serbia, the country's most populous republic.

In 1971, Croatia lost some of its autonomy when President Tito purged the party leadership in Zagreb for allegedly tolerating a revival of nationalism and anti-Serb sentiment. That purge was later extended to alleged nationalists in other republics.

Croats Abroad

The Yugoslav government has long viewed the Croatians and Croatian dependants living in Western Europe, North America and Australia, as sources of intrigue against Communist Yugoslavia. But U.S. officials say that, while many Croatians abroad do have strong national attachments, only a small number are ardent separatists ready to use violence.

U.S. officials said yesterday that the name used by the terrorists who hijacked the airliner Friday—the "Croatian National Liberation Forces"—was unfamiliar.

Last year, a world meeting of the "Croat National Council in Exile" was held in Canada. Young Croatian organizers are said to collect funds from Yugoslav workers in West Germany to finance their activities and incidents of murder and terrorism have been increasing.

The Yugoslav political system is braced for the inevitable test of its cohesiveness that will occur when President Tito, 84, dies. Some observers fear that his death could cause new strains between the national groups in the country and encourage the Soviet Union to seek new influence there.

Since 1971 there have been

Crackdown on Both Labor, Management

Argentina Acts to Quell Industrial Unrest

By Joanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 12 (UPI)—The Argentine government moved quickly last week to crack down on both management and labor in the first economic unrest to emerge since the military regime initiated its hard-line anti-inflation policy.

A nonviolent strike that began two weeks ago in two suburban Chrysler-Ford plants had spread by last Tuesday to involve about 10,000 workers in five automobile manufacturing companies. The laborers defied a ban on strikes to demand more than the recently granted 12-per-cent general increase in their salaries, which average \$73 a month. "That's not enough to buy a piece of bread and a plate of soup for lunch," a worker at the Ford plant was quoted as saying.

The disbanded General Labor Confederation was the bedrock of support for the late dictator Juan Peron and his widow, Isabel, whom the armed forces overthrew in March.

Labor sources insist that the movement has remained more or less organized clandestinely. Military officials Friday privately attributed the strike to leftist agitation in the factories, discounting the possibility of any forthcoming test of wills with resurgent Peronist elements.

Threats, Violence

A new law, announced Wednesday, provides one to six years in jail, fines of up to \$1,000 a worker affected and other sanctions against employers using lock-outs. The law provides similar jail terms for workers using violence or threats in dealing with employers and up to 10 years in jail for strike instigators. Overturning 30 years of Peronist labor tradition, the regulation permits striking workers not only to go unpaid during a strike but also to be fired and eliminate salary indemnity for workers who are dismissed.

Most firms reported employees returning to their jobs Friday.

A supervisor of the Chrysler

Ford plant, Carlos Balso, was shot down outside his home in Ramallo, 32 miles west of here, a few hours after 1,100 workers turned to work Thursday at the company's Monte Chingolo plant. The Montoneros guerrilla group claimed responsibility for the killing.

The tough government economic program was not into effect combat inflation, that reached more than 400 per cent last year. The "auto" firms instigated establishment of three-day week in May in an effort to avoid having to lay off workers.

Still, Ford fired 88 workers whom it called instigators of the strike after warning in an ultimatum Thursday that those who did not return to work by 6 p.m. would be "dismissed." No change was reported at three other General Motors plants.

6 Plane Hijackers Are Arrested at Pakistan Airport

LAHORE, Pakistan, Sept. 12 (UPI)—A hijacker and his 11 followers were seized yesterday after releasing all 34 hostages aboard the plane.

The 30-hour ordeal aboard the Indian Airlines Boeing 737 ended when Pakistan authorities reportedly dragged the drunken water given to five of the hijackers, who remained aboard the plane after all the hostages had been freed unharmed.

A Lahore airport source said security forces who boarded the plane found the five men asleep but he would not confirm the drug reports.

The leader of the group was arrested inside the airport lounge where he had accompanied the last of the released 77 passengers and 7 crew members. The hijackers had earlier released passengers who became ill.

The six men, armed with guns and hand grenades, commanded the jetliner in New Delhi Friday, shortly after it took off for Bombay, and ordered the pilot to land in Lahore. Pakistan authorities said the hijackers wanted to go to Libya by way of Saudi Arabia.

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to the formation of the first hostile Croatian exile group abroad and to Alexander's assassination by Ustaša terrorists in Marseilles in 1934.

During World War II, Hitler and Mussolini played upon the rivalry between the Croats and Serbs by establishing a puppet Croatian state with a Fascist figurehead leadership in Zagreb. The Fascist Croatian regime united the major south Slav nationalities. Ever since, Yugoslav leaders have been preoccupied with the problem of holding this state together.

King Alexander sought in 1929 to centralize authority. That led



Handcuffed Croatian nationalists at Paris airport before flight back to the U.S.

5 Seized, Hostages Freed in N.Y.-Paris Hijack

(Continued from Page 1)

against the five, and identified them as: Busic, 30; his wife, Juliette Edna Busic, 27; Peter Matavic, 31; Franje Pesut, 28; and Mark Vlastic, 29. All four men were born in Yugoslavia, while Mrs. Busic is a native of Eugene, Ore., the FBI said.

FBI officials said yesterday they also faced homicide charges. The hijacked 737 and a Boeing 707 escort plane landed at Charles de Gaulle airport about 8:30 p.m. yesterday after a meandering journey that included stops at Montreal, Gander, Newfoundland, where 35 hostages were released, and Keflavik, Iceland, and low swoops over London and Paris to drop leaflets.

French authorities immediately had it blocked by two vehicles and the tires deflated and surrounded by an anti-terrorist army unit. They said the plane would not be allowed to take off again.

A passenger reportedly with a diabetic ailment and a steward were allowed to leave the plane during the negotiations.

Statements Published

The hijackers first demanded to speak to President Ford, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger or Ambassador Rush. Then they wanted proof their statements had been published in the Saturday editions of *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, *The Chicago Tribune* and the *Los Angeles Times*. They had also asked that the International

Herald Tribune print the documents but the demand was made too late for the Saturday editions and the newspaper does not publish on Sunday.

The hijackers said that, if the statements were not printed, a second bomb would go off somewhere in the United States.

All four U.S. newspapers used one or both communications on their front pages. Pictures of the newspapers were transmitted by wire to Paris by the Associated Press and the facsimiles were rushed to the airport and given to the hijackers.

The statements, which had been found in the locker with the bomb in New York, were distributed to the U.S. papers by the FBI. Later in Belgrade, it was announced that the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry would protest the FBI's action as an unfriendly act.

The woman hijacker and a passenger, William Knudsen of Omaha, Neb., went to the airport control tower to talk with Mr. Rush and French officials and to get proof that the statements had been published and the leaflets distributed.

Leaflet Drops

As part of an agreement that secured the release of the 35 passengers at Gander, leaflets were dropped during the day over New York, Chicago and Montreal from helicopters engaged by TWA. Leaflets also fluttered down near the Houses of Parliament in London and along the Champs

Elysees in Paris as the hijacked jet and its navigational escort plane swooped down to land 2,000 feet.

The woman received confirmation in three telephone calls from the United States that the demands for Croatian independence had been published. But it was not allowed to return to the plane and Mr. Poniatowski delivered his ultimatum: "Free the hostages. Surrender. Or we will then be returned to the United States."

Several hours later the hijackers gave up after showing the hostages that their "bombs" contained only modeling clay.

Many of the passengers at crew praised what they described as the courteous conduct of the hijackers.

One of the passengers was Most Rev. Edward O'Rourke, Roman Catholic bishop of Peoria, Ill. He said he made a radio attempt to convince Busic of the evil of his way and also led the passengers in prayer.

"I think the bishop made a mistake there," commented another passenger, Las Vegas entertainer columnist Dic Maynic. "He seemed to be giving us all the last rites, thought we were already frightened enough without having the fear of God put in us."

The two documents the hijackers demanded be published were a 1,600-word communication and a 2,500-word declaration of independence of the Croatian people.

Secretary Leaves Today for Africa; Talks With Smith Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

of South African forces from Namibia.

During his talks in Dar es Salaam, Lusaka, Zambia, and in Pretoria this week, Mr. Kissinger will try to set up an international Namibian conference, thereby avoiding pressures in the UN Security Council to vote economic sanctions against South Africa.

In Rhodesia, where several black nationalist groups are seeking to wrest power from the regime of Mr. Smith, who broke away from British sovereignty in 1965, Mr. Kissinger is frustrated by the lack of cohesion of the black groups and a lack of conciliation on Mr. Smith's part.

Up to now, Mr. Kissinger has relied on Prime Minister John

Vorster of South Africa to serve as a spokesman in the negotiations for Mr. Smith's views. Mr. Vorster, in fact, is due to see Mr. Smith in Pretoria this week to brief him on his talks last weekend in Zurich with Mr. Kissinger.

Yesterday, when asked if he would meet Mr. Smith to present him with the results of the talks, including a British-U.S. plan to provide economic guarantees to white settlers in Rhodesia, Mr. Kissinger said, "I have not yet decided whether I'll meet with Prime Minister Smith on this trip."

"That depends on the evolution of the discussions and on our estimate of his basic attitude," he said.

Earlier, Mr. Kissinger conferred with President Ford. The President, who has involved himself personally in the mission, cautioned that the Kissinger trip has "no assurance of success."

"It involves tremendous risks," the President told reporters. "But it's my feeling the United States can play a constructive role."

He said, "It's worth the risks, I think, for world peace and the continent that is vitally important to all of us."

EEO Backs Kissinger

BESTTZWAAAG, the Netherlands, Sept. 12 (UPI)—Common Market nations today threw their support behind Mr. Kissinger's diplomatic efforts in southern Africa.

The EEC foreign ministers, meeting informally in this north Dutch village, also pledged their unanimous support for a West German resolution at the UN for international action against terrorist hostage-takers. This followed three aircraft hijackings in a week.

On the Kissinger trip, the foreign ministers in effect agreed that he should be allowed a free hand in the mission. They agreed that none of them would recognize the Bantustan homelands which South Africa is setting up within its borders as part of its policy of keeping the races apart. The first of these homelands, the Transkei, is due to achieve nominal independence Oct. 28.

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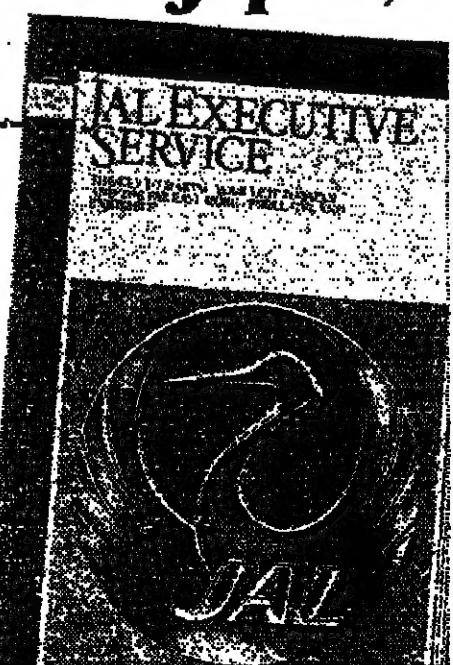
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Handwritten text in Arabic script: "مكتبة الامم المتحدة"

Vermont Town Is Unruffled by Rumors on Solzhenitsyn

Injunction Bars Including Bone Bits in U.S. Meat

mit has been filed for \$250,000 worth of renovation and improvements, including a tennis court. The property was bought on Oct. 31 of last year.

Rich-Poor Lands To Resume Paris Talks Tomorrow

Fire on Pakistani Train

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Sept. 12 (UPI).—A train of oil tankers caught fire and killed a railroad guard yesterday near Hyderabad, 80 miles northeast of Karachi, officials said.



Impasse Is Seen on U.S. Post For Former Envoy to Saigon

President Ford's nomination of Mr. Martin for the relatively minor Micronesian job seemed surprising for a person of this diplomat's experience. Since returning to duty following the fall of Saigon in April of last year, Mr. Martin has been a special assistant to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, a job which does not require Senate confirmation.

Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, and other members of the Foreign Relations Committee had insisted on a full inquiry into Mr. Martin's

U.S. Panel Supports Surgery On Brain to Change Behavior

The recommendations, voted at a meeting at the National Institutes of Health, are the third to be issued by the two-year-old National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Bio-

Naples Court Seizes U.S. Club's Articles

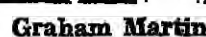
Conrado Fioretto, 44, worked for the Navy between 1958 and 1973 and claimed in a lawsuit he was paid less than his labor category demanded and failed to receive cost-of-living allowances. He sued Mr. Ford as commander in chief of the Navy.

The commission is headed by Dr. Kenneth Ryan of Harvard University. It was named by former Secretary of Health, Edu-

In 1973, the government's chief psychiatrist, Dr. Bertram Brown, head of the National Institute of Mental Health, said he opposed

In July, 1973, a Michigan court ruled that Michigan state funds could not be used for psychosur-

The commission said it is not known why psychosurgery sometimes works any more than it is known why electroshock or some drugs sometimes work.



Viking-1 Orbiter Is Dispatched To Photograph Half of Mars

Soviet Satellite Up
MOSCOW, Sept. 12 (UPI).—
The Soviet Union yesterday

R. J. Reynolds Lists Payoffs; \$19 Million May Be Illegal

Justice yesterday rejected, 12-1, a Greek application for a temporary ban on Turkish oil surveying in disputed waters of the Aegean Sea.

The court called on the two NATO members to negotiate the issue directly in accordance with a United Nations Security Council

were halted.

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The year 1975 - during the first three quarters production facilities were greatly under utilised - made **unaccustomed demands on employees in the various divisions.** They accepted personal sacrifice in order largely to avoid short-time working. **Thanks to this commitment and a rationalised sales policy the 1975 result was still made positive.** huls, as a raw materials partner of world importance, continues this development in 1976: in the first six months group turnover rose by 26% which puts it above the average of the overall Chemical industry in the Federal Republic

Hüls Group		1975	From the Annual Report 1975		
Group turnover	DM mil	2297	Fixed and cash assets	DM mil	1053
Investments	DM mil	230	Stocks	DM mil	188
			Receivables	DM mil	391
			Liquid funds	DM mil	124
Chemische Werke Hüls AG					
Turnover	DM mil	1985			
Export share	%	41	Base capital	DM mil	360
Dividends (16%)	DM mil	54	Reserves	DM mil	367
Personnel costs	DM mil	521	Replacements	DM mil	355
Depreciation	DM mil	143	Liabilities		
Tax and LAG	DM mil	71	long-term	DM mil	300
Employees		13700	short-term	DM mil	297

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Obituaries

Dalton Trumbo, Screenwriter, Was One of 'Hollywood Ten'

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 12 (NYT).—Dalton Trumbo, 70, perhaps the most famous of the blacklisted screenwriters known as "the Hollywood Ten" in the late 1940s and the 1950s, died of a heart attack early Friday at his home here.

Mr. Trumbo, who was awarded an Academy Award for a screenplay written under a pseudonym during his years of forced exile from recognized work in films, underwent surgery for lung cancer in 1973.

He served a year in federal prison for his 1947 refusal to provide the House Un-American Activities Committee with information about his political leanings.

In later years, he recalled: "I joined the Communist party in 1943 and left it in 1948 on the ground that in the future I should be far too busy to attend its meetings, which were in any event, dull beyond description about as revolutionary in purpose as Wednesday-evening testimonial services in the Christian Science Church."

The only member of the Hollywood Ten to come from a working-class background, Mr. Trumbo, until his blacklisting, had been one of the highest-paid screenwriters in the U.S. film capital, earning as much as \$4,000 a week while assigned to a script.

His Credits

His screen credits in the pre-blacklisting era included "Kitty Foye," "A Guy Named Joe" and "Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo." He was also the author of the 1939 war novel "Johnny Got His Gun," which won the National Book Award that year and which he later worked into a screenplay for the 1971 film of the same name. The film was awarded the International Critics Award at the Cannes Film Festival.

His credits after the blacklist was broken by Hollywood in 1960 included: "Spartacus," "Exodus," "Lonely Are the Brave," "The Sandpiper," "Hawaii," "Papillon" and "The Fixer."

The blacklist period after his year in prison was a time of hardship for Mr. Trumbo. Unable to find work at home, he sold his ranch and moved his family to Mexico, grinding out scripts under a pseudonym for low-budget films during a two-year period. But, unlike some other members of the Hollywood Ten, Mr. Trumbo maintained his equilibrium and kept active.

In 1966, the Academy Award

for best screenplay went to Robert Rich, the name listed on the credits of the film "The Brave One." But it was discovered, much to the embarrassment of some in the industry who still feared political reprisals, that Mr. Rich was, in fact, Mr. Trumbo. The Oscar was finally presented to Mr. Trumbo last year.

—By Jon Nordheimer.

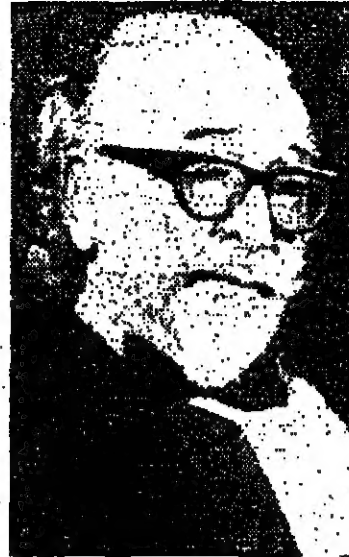
Henry B. duPont 3d

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 13 (AP).—Henry B. duPont 3d, 44, a Remington Arms Co. engineer who was a descendant of the founder of the Delaware chemical firm, died here yesterday of head injuries suffered in an unusual airplane accident, officials said.

Mr. duPont, who lived in Fairfield, Conn., was injured at the Block Island, R.I., airport. He apparently was assisting another person out of a private plane while his motor was idling and the craft jolted forward and spun around, throwing him off.

Metropolitan Senyshyn

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12 (AP).—The Most Rev. Ambrose Senyshyn, 73, Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of America, died yesterday in a hospital here. In 1961 he became metropolitan of Philadelphia—a post that gave him jurisdiction over several dioceses in the 300,000-member nationwide church. He retired last month after a lengthy illness.



Dalton Trumbo

Burma Charges 8 In Ne Win Plot

RANGOON, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—Eight men, including a former defense minister who resigned in March, went on trial here last week in connection with an alleged plot to assassinate Burmese President Ne Win.

Former minister Tin Oo, who faces up to seven years in jail, was not accused of direct involvement with the plot but of failing to disclose it to authorities.

Two army captains, who face death sentences on charges of high treason, were accused of masterminding plans to assassinate the President and the secretary of the State Council in a plot revealed by the government in July. Five other army officers were charged with encouraging the plot. They face possible exile for life or 10-year prison sentences.

Analysts Assess Forces

Egypt Is Given Edge in Any War With Libya

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (NYT).—Egyptian and Libyan forces in significant strength face each other across their frontier in a confrontation that, in the opinion of U.S. defense sources, has seriously affected the power structure in the Middle East.

The military buildup was said to impose a further strain on Arab unity, already eroded by the differences between Syria and Egypt over Egypt's Sinai accord with Israel last year and the Lebanese civil war.

The deployment of two Egyptian divisions, including two armored brigades, which formerly were stationed on the Sinai and Suez fronts, is reckoned to have lessened the military pressure on Israel. So has the transfer of three MIG-23 squadrons from the Nile Delta to the airfields in the Mersa Matruh-Mt. Alamein area.

Frontier Area Closed

Both sides have closed the frontier area to foreign visitors but available evidence supports the estimate that the Egyptians have concentrated two mechanized infantry divisions, or approximately 20,000 men, in the triangle of Salim-Siwa-Mersa Matruh. The Egyptian Army continues to follow the Soviet table of organization, under which the battle strength of a mechanized infantry division is about 11,000 men.

Estimates of the size of the Libyan force vary. The original frontier force of about 5,000 men has apparently been reinforced by more than 100 tanks and approximately 2,800 men. Consequently, about one-third of Li-

bya's army of 25,000 is now arrayed on the frontier.

Both forces rely on Soviet weapons—including, in the case of Libya, Scud surface-to-surface missiles. Military opinion in Washington and in European capitals is that in any war the Libyans would use the Scuds to hammer the Egyptians' rear areas.

The military consensus is that the advantage lies with the Egyptians. Although their army and air force are known to be short of spare parts, and ammunition stocks are believed to be down as

a result of the virtual cutoff in Soviet supplies, the Egyptian forces have extensive battle experience with the Israelis and Egyptian command from the company level up is regarded as superior to that of the Libyans. Libya, the sources concede, has considerable potential military strength because of an arms deal concluded with the Soviet Union in 1974. Libya's problem is the training of an army and air force, drawn from a largely nomadic people, in the use of such sophisticated weapons.

Egypt-Sudan Pact

CAIRO, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Egypt and the Sudan have decided to allow their air and naval forces to use each other's airports and harbors "when the need arises to confront or prevent aggression," a joint communiqué said last week.

It was issued at the end of the first session of the Egyptian-Sudanese Joint Defense Council, set up under a pact concluded by the two countries in July.

The communiqué also said that agreement was reached to unify military training systems and armaments in the two countries and "cooperate in raising the combat efficiency of their armed forces."

30 Detained on Corsica

AJACCIO, Corsica, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—Corsican police detained 30 persons early today in connection with autonomist demonstrations last week which culminated in the destruction of an airliner at Ajaccio's airport, police sources said.



OPS—Two balloons got too close for comfort last night at the opening of the Indiana State Fair in Indianapolis. No one was injured in the mishap but neither craft won the accuracy contest.

Implementing July Accord

Syria, PLO Reportedly Hold Secret Reconciliation Talks

TEL AVIV, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization have taken a step toward convening a conference in Lebanon with a view to reconciliation talks late

yesterday, sources close to the talks said today.

Muslim leftists and Christian rightists exchanged sporadic mortar and machine-gun fire on the country's three fronts—Beirut, the central mountains and the outskirts of the besieged leftist port of Tripoli in north Lebanon.

The heaviest fighting was reported between gunmen from the Moslem suburb of Shiyah, just south of Beirut, and the neighboring Christian town of Ain el-Rummaneh, but neither side claimed any territorial gains.

In the secret Syrian-PLO talks, held on the Syrian Army's front lines in the mountain town of Sofar, 15 miles east of Beirut, Abu Iyad, PLO chief Yasser Arafat's second-in-command, conferred with the Syrian deputy defense minister, Maj. Gen. Najib Jamil, Palestinian sources said.

Truce Committee

Sources close to the Arab League's continuing mediation efforts said the talks began serious negotiations toward implementing a reconciliation agreement reached in July and organizing a Lebanese-Syrian-Palestinian ceasefire committee.

"The meeting was very successful, surprisingly successful," a source said. "Arafat may go to Damascus within 48 hours."

The talks were held after two weeks of quiet PLO-Syrian diplomatic contacts and were the first high-level talks between the two sides since they signed the "Damascus agreement" on July 29.

That agreement, which broke down, called for a tripartite committee to supervise a general ceasefire and convene a round-table peace conference to end the war.

Solution Is Seen

The tripartite committee has not been set up largely because of disagreement over which Lebanese factions should participate. Political sources said that at least part of the problem could be solved by placing the Lebanese delegation in the hands of President-elect Elias Sarkis, a Christian moderate, after his inauguration, Sept. 23.

Meanwhile, Arab League officials continued their mediation efforts.

League envoy Hassan Sabry al-Kholi remained in the Syrian capital for talks with Syrian, Kuwaiti and Saudi officials on his latest peace plan. A league spokesman said Mr. Kholi's efforts allowed "a certain amount of optimism."

Lebanese Premier Rashid Karami, a Moslem moderate, went to Damascus today and conferred with Syrian President Hafiz al-Assad.

Soviet Troops Hold Up Traffic

BERLIN, Sept. 12 (AP).—For the second time in eight days, large Soviet troop movements hindered West Berlin transit traffic, the police reported today.

They said the troops blocked highway traffic between West Berlin and Hamburg in West Germany at a point near Staaken, with delays of up to 45 minutes.

Large Soviet Army formations are stationed just beyond Staaken in East Germany. Travelers reported long columns moving back into their barracks last night. Warsaw Pact maneuvers took place last week in Poland and the Soviet formations from East Germany apparently were involved in forward positions west of the Oder and Neisse Rivers.

Iran Interest in 300 F-16s Noted in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Iran has expressed an interest in nearly doubling its proposed purchase of F-16 jet fighters, already the largest single U.S. arms sale abroad, a Senate subcommittee has been told.

Gen. Howard Fish, the Pentagon's senior arms export officer, said at a hearing Friday that the government has refused to make a proposal to sell Iran 300 F-16s—rather than the present-planned sale of 180 jets—until a full review by the entire branch. However, Gen. Fish confirmed that General Dynamics Corp., the F-16's builder, had written Iran at such a purchase as recently as last month. He said that the nation had not been informed of the letter, and noted that U.S. companies are not required to obtain government clearance for sales discussions with foreign countries in such cases. The final sale in most cases requires government approval and congressional review, however.

Fewer Cost More

Testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations, Gen. Fish confirmed that General Dynamics had quoted Iran a price of \$1.1 billion for a purchase of 180 F-16s. On its face this is far less than the \$3.5 billion for 180 F-16s the proposal was recently referred to Congress by the Ford administration. Informed sources said the Iranian government was "up" at U.S. officials when hearing of the higher cost for the aircraft.

Gen. Fish said the two figures are not comparable because General Dynamics quoted in 1975 dollars, rather than in future dollars adjusted for inflation, and because the administration's figures include military training, spare parts for four years, construction and other associated costs.

The main purpose of the hearing was to review the sales effort and pricing decisions in connection with Iran's 1974 purchase of 80 F-16 fighters from General Dynamics at a price of \$1.9 billion. Costs of Phoenix air-to-air missiles for the F-16 and other items have brought the total out to \$2.3 billion.

4-Year Effort

A committee made public a 30-year document outlining a 30-year effort to sell Iran the 14 dating back to contacts with Iran and U.S. military attaches in the Soviet Union in 1970. The program, expected to be played in a hearing next week, dated contacts with the delegation of former Vice-President Jimmy Carter during a 1971 visit to Iran.

Iraqi Purchase Report

PARIS, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—The French Defense Ministry has refused to comment on a report that Iraq is about to buy 60 to 80 Mirage F-1 fighter-bombers. The report in Le Figaro, citing a source, linked the sale with a visit to Paris earlier this week by Iraqi Planning Minister Adnan al-Hamdani.

10,000 Turn Out At Main Ulster March for Peace

ANTRIM, Northern Ireland, Sept. 12 (AP).—For the fifth consecutive week, thousands of Protestants and Roman Catholics marched for peace in Ireland yesterday.

Organizers reported about 10,000 marchers at the main rally at Antrim, about 15 miles from Belfast. Last week, 30,000 persons marched in Londonderry. But the peace campaign's organizer, Belfast housewife Betty Williams, was not deterred by the smaller turnout this week.

"If anyone thinks that we are going out of business they are wrong," she said, announcing that the movement would spread to England next Saturday when she will lead a march in Liverpool.

In addition to the Antrim march yesterday, a crowd of 5,000 gathered in County Tyrone, for a silent parade followed by prayers. Other marches led by the women of Northern Ireland were held in Dungannon, Coleraine and Strabane.

South of the border in the Irish Republic, several thousand supporters marched in Waterford, Wicklow and Dundalk.

Irishman Gets Life

LONDON, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—A young Irishman who sent letter bombs to prominent persons in England was sentenced to life imprisonment at the Central Criminal Court here Friday.

Sean O'Doherty, 21, of Londonderry, was convicted of sending 23 letter bombs and five parcel bombs and for making or planning three time bombs during 1973 and 1974.

Delhi, Dacca End Talks on Sharing Water of Ganges

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Talks between India and Bangladesh on sharing Ganges River water have collapsed.

A Foreign Office spokesman said at the end of the four-day session between the two delegations in the Indian capital Friday that "Bangladesh is seeking to internationalize the issue at the United Nations instead of reaching an agreement with India through serious negotiations."

Bangladesh has already asked the UN for a debate of the dispute in the General Assembly later this month.

In the past, Bangladesh officials have said it was India that maintains an "inflexible position" on the issue. Asked if the two neighbors are scheduled to meet again, the spokesman said, "There is no proposal to meet again."

The spokesman said Dacca had wanted India to shut down the Farakka Dam, which India commissioned last year to divert Ganges water to Calcutta.



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Terror in the Cooker

It may seem a tragic irony that a group of Croatian nationalists, who had made clear from the outset that their sole goal was publicity for their cause and whose "bombs" aboard the TWA plane they hijacked proved to be taken, should nevertheless be responsible for the death of one policeman and severe injuries to three more in New York City. But the Croatians' efforts were based on terror, they consciously spread terror—as well as leaflets—and the bomb that exploded in a pressure cooker in the Bronx was a part of it. Whatever errors in security precautions at La Guardia Airport or in attempting to defuse the pressure cooker bomb, contributed to the tragedy, the weight of the responsibility rests on those who planned and executed the plot.

They may feel that they did indeed arouse public interest in the cause of a free Croatia. But that cause is a very tangled one, in which centuries of bloody history are mixed, in which the decline and fall of three empires—the Ottoman, the Austro-Hungarian, the Russian—are intermingled, and in which the present complex state of the Balkans, the rivalries of the cold war and the still bitter memories of World War II play significant parts.

Croatia has been subjected to Magyarization and Serbianization, it has been wooed by Pan-Slavism and encouraged by Nazism. Various forms of autonomy within what is now Yugoslavia have been put forward and

withdrawn. What do the Croat people really want: who speaks for them?

Certainly a complex history (in which linguistic, religious as well as other cultural, political and economic differences loom large) cannot be reduced to a single statement or crystallized by kidnapping the passengers of a plane bound from New York to Chicago. Yet it is an important condition of Yugoslavian affairs, as Marshal Tito ages and many forces aspire to his post, that both the Croatians and the Yugoslavian government seem to regard their fate as something that will be decided from outside the country. Yugoslavia has been complaining of foreign encouragement and toleration of Croatian terrorists; the latter act against their host countries in the hope of inspiring them to do something against Belgrade. Both are mistaken in their tactics—but the Croatians have made the bigger error.

They have succeeded in getting published statements of the sort that North Korea's Kim Il Sung purchases in the form of advertisements, and in scattering leaflets that anyone could hand out on any street in the West. True, they have done all this much more dramatically than by going to a newspaper's business office or by enlisting persons to distribute handbills. But the drama is not in their favor. The pressure in their cooker was too great. Its explosion left sorrow, fear and wrath behind. They have damaged, rather than helped, the cause they support.

Thai Student Victory

Life along the Klongs, the charming odoriferous Venice-like canals of Bangkok, undoubtedly exercises a profound attraction on Thai exiles. But it is doubtful whether it was this that brought the recent sudden secret return from Taiwan of the strongman of the military regime ousted by a student revolt in 1973, Field Marshal Phrayas Chulachit. Nor is it likely, as he claimed when discovered, that he came for a medical checkup. There are better doctors elsewhere.

Suspicious, therefore, are that the former police chief, interior minister and deputy prime minister returned for political purposes. His presence precipitated student demonstrations, angry parliamentary debate, and repeated Cabinet meetings of Premier Seni Pramot's coalition government, which depends for its majority on three military-controlled political parties containing friends and former subordinates of Marshal Phrayas.

Five Cabinet ministers—all of them former generals—called on the marshal and negotiated his departure. But with universities closed by student demonstrations and clashes with right-wing groups, which took two student lives and wounded more than 40, the schedule was accelerated. Marshal Phrayas

left for Taiwan as suddenly as he had come, escorted by two generals and others.

The extraordinary incident has weakened further Mr. Seni's coalition government—the third in less than two years of parliamentary rule—which has suffered from drift, division and indecisiveness. That this may have been the chief objective of Marshal Phrayas's return was suspected by Mr. Seni, who warned of a possible "plot by some people to create confusion and jeopardize the stability of the government." One theory is that right-wing politicians may have been seeking to provoke chaos to force the army to take charge.

If that was the game, it clearly has boomeranged. Confronted with student determination to preserve Thailand's infant democracy, the country's military leaders moved quickly to get Marshal Phrayas out of the country and to liquidate the crisis. In so doing, they have given notice that they have no desire at this point to resume responsibility for governing the country against student and left-wing opposition, which would guarantee further street clashes and bloodshed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

China After Mao

Events since Mao Tse-tung's death have shown how delicately poised is the political situation in Peking. China's leaders required 16 hours after Mao's actual passing before they announced his death. China's new leaders obviously have decided to prevent any mass spontaneous demonstrations of grief that could get out of control. Even the few wreaths some mourners brought to the monument in Tiananmen Square have been removed. The list of 373 officials named for Mao's funeral has been found to omit three key names, the minister of education, the minister of railways and the director of the Chinese press agency—omissions which suggest the three men have been quietly purged.

Chinese propaganda now puts much emphasis upon the importance of unity, but the reality seems rather to be marked by deep dissension. At the funeral of Premier Chou En-lai less than a year ago, the public eu-

logy was delivered by Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. It seemed certain then that Teng was Chou's personally designated successor. Yet Teng's name is now high on the list of disgraced traitors. In a country with such unpredictable and ruthless court politics, there is reason to be prepared for a period of political maneuvering and instability.

The hard fact is that Mao left no real successor in power. There are many ambitious Chinese politicians who would like all or part of the power that once belonged to Mao. Behind the scenes, therefore, an intense struggle for power is doubtless under way. One great danger is that the Soviet Union, China's most powerful neighbor, may seek to intervene in the Peking power struggle to make China once again Moscow's satellite.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Peking and Moscow

A crucial fact in the modern world is China's conviction that the Russians are engaged in a policy of world hegemony that can be resisted only by an alliance between China and the West and the Third World. It is therefore as hostile to any idea of détente with Moscow as the most extreme critics of Dr. Kissinger. It remains to be seen whether this obsessive suspicion of Moscow is idiosyncratic of Mao and his colleagues, or

whether it reflects a more enduring Chinese attitude toward the Russians. What form of leadership will emerge in Peking is still uncertain, but if the revolutionary Maoists have the loudest voice the pragmatic moderates Mao distrusted still carry the most weight. In consequence China may present a less abrasive and more amenable aspect in international affairs, which could lead to smoother relations with Washington, London, Tokyo, and possibly even with Moscow.

—From The Observer (London.)

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 13, 1901

NEW YORK—It has been confirmed that the Venezuelan invasion of Colombia has started. Venezuelan troops are reported to have joined up with General Castillo's revolutionary forces a few miles inside the Colombian border. Their combined force is about 2,500 men, compared with the 3,500 troops that comprise the Colombian regular army. The Colombian forces in Rio Hacha are daily expecting an attack and are receiving reinforcements.

Fifty Years Ago

September 13, 1926

ROME—For the fourth time in two years an attempt was made on the life of Italian Premier Mussolini. An anarchist named Ernesto Giovanni threw two bombs at the dictator's car as he drove to his office this morning. The first bomb missed and the second bounced harmlessly off the car, exploding after Mussolini had passed. Police believe that Giovanni is only part of a large anti-Fascist conspiracy, and that there may be further attempts on the premier's life.



The Democratic Candidate's Way

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Can Jimmy Carter, as a President elect, take advice and delegate authority? That question, which surfaced slightly in the primary race, now bursts insistently in the presidential campaign.

For Mr. Carter has made an elaborate show of associating with the Democratic party's full range of political and intellectual resources. Still, he insulates himself against advice, and regularly falls back on his little band of original supporters.

The littleness of the band was striking even during the primaries. The Carter organization comprised a field marshal and five non-coms. Carter himself was the top leader—the maker of strategy, tactics and most personal contacts. Around him were a group of dedicated operatives—the campaign manager, Hamilton Jordan, a spokesman, Jody Powell, the media man Gerald Rifehood, and the pollster Pat Caddell.

The Outsiders

As a general adviser there was only the lawyer Charles Kirbo. He alone in the entourage was contemporary to Carter and had the stature to argue back in a forceful way.

After the primaries were over, Carter made a point of seeming to integrate his own outfit with the establishment of the Democratic party. Troops of specialists in economic and social affairs, defense and foreign policy, came down to Plains for question-and-answer sessions with the candidate. Political figures previously associated with leading Democrats, such as Henry Jackson, Edward Kennedy, Birch Bayh and Hubert Humphrey, were given jobs in the national

and state campaigns. Carter himself, in a series of private meetings, attempted to conciliate the Catholic and Jewish bastions of the party. The nabobs of labor and big business were stroked by the candidate. He even, by attacking the Ford vetoes, shouldered the burden of the Democratic Congress.

Still the outsiders remain outsiders, fenced off from close touch with the candidate by the well-known device of divide and rule. Thus Carter's disarmament advisers include such a broad spectrum that the candidate is not obliged to pay attention to any particular person or group. His foreign policy advisers are split between a Columbia group, centered around Zbigniew Brzezinski, and a Washington group centered around young comers in such foundations as Brookings and Carnegie. They offer advice but there seems to be little play-back from the candidate.

In practical matters, moreover, they figure hardly at all. A nice case was the arrangements for the debate—a matter that was largely routine. President Ford delegated the task to two lawyers not even close to the presidential

household—Dean Burch, the former Federal Communications Commission chairman, and William Ruckelshaus, the former deputy attorney general.

But Carter designated as his representatives two of his inner circle. Though already overburdened, Jody Powell and Gerry Rifehood were detailed to set up the debates. Apparently Carter did not trust anybody else.

Other Clients

In a similar vein is the case of the Carter pollster, Pat Caddell. Mr. Caddell's polling service has recently acquired as clients the Saudi Arabian government and several major oil companies. Because these clients have an obvious stake in gaining access to Carter, conflict-of-interest charges have been leveled against the pollster.

These are the more cogent since Caddell does not act with Carter as most pollsters do with political clients. He is not merely a purveyor of services. He is close to being the campaign manager. He appears publicly with the candidate and calls press conferences on his behalf

and supplies personnel for the Carter campaign.

The easy way out would be for Carter to have Caddell drop any client where there is even a suspicion of conflict of interest. But Carter insists—contrary to all appearances—that Caddell is only doing business as usual, supplying professional services to different clients. Despite his talk of cleaning up Washington, Carter accepts easy moral standards for his closest advisers.

I raise these points not—as apologists for President Nixon have done—to suggest that Carter in his reliance on a small staff of total loyalists is anything like the former President. On the contrary, I think Carter himself is a self-confident person with none of the Nixon hangups. Nor do his staff people show any of the arrogance that marked the Haldemands and Ehrlichs.

Still Mr. Carter has a distinct way of doing business. It carried through the primaries and now works in the national election. It is a mode of operation that the public should think about, within the general context of whether Carter is sufficiently experienced to be a good President.

China and the United States

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Watching China in her recent adversity and bereavement reminds us of the wisdom of very old societies. Politics aside, they have learned in their thousands of years a great deal about the mysteries of life and death and the triumphs and disasters in between.

During the recent earthquakes in China, Secretary of State Kissinger, with the approval of the President, asked the Peking government through various channels what the United States could do to help. The reply was courteous but brief. They were grateful for our concern, but they would deal with the problem on their own.

When Chairman Mao Tse-tung died, it was widely assumed that there would be a great ceremony of mourning in Peking, attended by the political leaders, philosophers and television cameras of the world—as at the graves of Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin, De Gaulle and the other fallen giants of the 20th century.

China said no. This would have turned a national funeral into an international political and propaganda spectacle, with presidents, prime ministers and commissars using it for their own political advantage at home. They were not invited.

This is very Chinese. Long before Mao Tse-tung captured power in China, even before the beginning of this century, the French poet and historian Paul Valéry defined in an essay called "The Yalu" the difference between the Oriental and the Occidental mind.

Valéry's Chinese philosopher speaks to the Western world: "Think of the web of our race... our empire is woven of the living, the dead, and nature. It exists because it sets all things

in order. Here everything is a part of history; a certain flower, the sweetness of a turning moment, the delicate flesh of the lakes laid bare by a sunbeam, a stirring eclipse.

"In these things, the spirits of our fathers meet our own... being so we seem asleep and are despoiled. Yet all things dissolve in our magnificent mass. Conquerors lose their way in our yellow water. Foreign armies are drowned in the flood of our descendants."

"Our politics, therefore, must be infinite, reaching to both ends of time and leading a thousand million men from their fathers to their sons, in times neither broken nor tangled. There lies direction without desire... gentle, cruel, subtle, or barbarous, we have been what was needed at the time..."

A Paradox

There is, in this fascinating and brilliant essay by Valéry, a paradox which is particularly interesting just when both China and the United States are trying to determine the future leadership of their two nations.

Valéry's Chinese philosopher condemns the Western mind for its "raging science," its fascination with the immediate, its preoccupation with time—what he calls "the intoxication that destroys wisdom."

"You (in the Occident) who know so many things," he says, "do not know the most ancient and powerful, and you rage with desire for what is immediate, and you destroy your fathers and your sons together."

But for all this majestic talk about the importance of history, philosophy and continuity, the practical and critical fact in China today after the death of Chairman Mao is that he was not able to organize a system of

political succession that would assure the continuity of his philosophy.

China is deeply divided now over this "raging science" of the West. The struggle for power after Mao has to do precisely with whether China should develop primarily on its own, or whether it should trade for the inventions, and risk the contaminations of the West, in order to become a modern industrial and scientific society by the end of the century.

"And now remember," says Valéry's Chinese philosopher, "that your great inventions (fire, gunpowder, etc.) have their origin with us. Do you understand now why we did not develop them further? To do so would have singled them out for destruction on their northern borders. The slow grandeur of our existence... You can see that we are not to be despised: We invented gunpowder—but for shooting fireworks in the evening."

But no longer. Like America's the Chinese have found that their philosophic dream of isolationism, with over a million Russian soldiers on their northern borders and a population growing faster than their industrial and agricultural production, is not a practical proposition, but a threat to the continuity of their dream.

We in the United States are still fussing over inflation versus unemployment, President Ford versus Jimmy Carter, and a host of other issues like abortion, taxes, etc., but there is general agreement about the place of America in the world, and there is a political system of succession that will be accepted after the vote in November.

China represents much that we respect and much that we distrust. But for all its long history, it still does not know how or who will carry on Chairman Mao's philosophy.

Is the South Really Solid For Carter?

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON—Gerald Ford's top political advisers are now studying a secret President Ford Committee poll showing the President surprisingly ahead of Jimmy Carter in Virginia 43 to 47 per cent.

This evidence that the President may fare better in the South than committee pessimists have gained for him been jubilantly passed along to Republican leaders in Virginia as a "neck-and-neck" Ford-Carter race. Not even state chairman George McMath was given the actual figures.

The poll was taken by Robert Tucker of Market Opinion Research, who has also completed tabulations in other Southern states with these results:

In Tennessee, regarded as a solid pro-Carter state, Belt state Carter is well ahead of Mr. Ford but not enough to rule out a major Ford campaign; in Florida Mr. Ford runs behind, but not much. Most surprising is Alabama, where Carter leads by only eight points (with a huge undecided vote).

Tucker's findings in Mississippi and Texas confirm the Carter camp claims that Carter will sweep his native Southland.

A Battleground

With the South becoming a battleground, Southern Republicans are lobbying for more attention from the President and his running mate, Sen. Robert Dole.

McMath, for example, vainly rushed an SOS to the Ford committee to persuade Dole to appear at the Sept. 11 state party meeting in Richmond. Republican operatives fed Carter failed to capitalize on his own Virginia campaign trip last weekend, coming over weak on television, and that a quick appearance by Dole would exploit that failure. But Dole was committed elsewhere.

Some Democratic leaders agreed, telling us that Carter's attack of Republican Gov. Mills Godwin, handling of the Hopewell, Va. Kepone scandal was inept.

"Carter could not know the subtleties of the Kepone tragedy," involving the emission of chemical poisons, one highly respected Virginia Democratic leader told us.

"He looked bad getting into the matter."

A footnote: Outside the South, the most surprising Tucker poll so far shows Carter leading the President by only four points—41 to 45 per cent—in New York, indicating surprising Ford support in the industrial North.

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Political Uncertainty in China Grows After the Death of Mao

Fox Butterfield

KONG (NYT).—The last week of Chairman Tse-tung, the pre-leader of the Chinese for nearly half a century at a time when political situation seems uncertain than at any point in the end of the Cultural Revolution.

In the last 18 months, four members of the nine-man committee of the party, China's highest decision-making body, have died, including Premier Chou En-lai last winter. Peking has been occupied with a divisive campaign, there have been reports of a breakdown in public discipline and even been isolated of violent conflict.

There have been other mis- for China, too. Last arts of north China were ted by the world's worst s in a decade, and both at and southwest China so recently been hit by tremors.

Analysts here believe that munist regime is likely seriously jeopardized by troubles. But few of them are to forecast the shape its.

Public Esteem

exalted position Mao oc- in Chinese public esteem dicated by the announce- ast Thursday that the Chi- vement, party and army decreed an unprecedented of national mourning for o be climaxed by a mass in Peking's Tiananmen next Saturday.

most likely course of events has, some analysts believe, a transitional collective ship, following current par- ing, will emerge, centered sult Hua Kuo-feng.

ally, but, crewed Mr. earner party administrator, to have swiftly strength- his grip on the levers of ship in Peking. He headed efforts after July's earth- and two weeks ago, in a speech, called for the strict ion of law and order's "class enemies."

le is known about Mr. Hua's al background or political phy. But judging from his

few public statements, he seems to share the pragmatism of his late predecessor, Chou, and yet to be keenly aware of the need to use some of the language of Chairman Mao's more radical fol- lowers, lest the party be further split.

Symbolic Move

Whoever emerges as the dom- inant figure, if anyone, it is pos- sible that Peking may not actu- ally fill Mao's place as party chairman in the immediate future. For one thing, it would be a symbolic recognition that no one is capable of succeeding Mao. North Vietnam has not replaced the late Ho Chi Minh with a new party chairman.

Moreover, Peking's leaders may find it impossible to call the

Mr. Hua was promoted to the premiership and, more important, to the first vice-chairmanship of the Communist party last April, after the unexpected ouster of Teng Hsiao-ping, who had seemed in line to succeed Chou.

Some Chinese leaders, such as Mr. Teng, who had been purged initially during the Cultural Revolution in the late 1960s, have reportedly long argued in private that Mao's ideas were outdated, no longer applicable to industrialized society.

Little Consensus

How Mao's passing will affect China's foreign policy is a subject diplomats here have debated for years with little consensus.

Peking's dispute with Moscow

have succeeded in toppling Mr. Teng so swiftly without Mao's strong backing.

With Mao's departure, the fac- tions into which analysts gen- erally divide Peking's leaders seem nearly evenly balanced, at least in the Politburo. Roughly six of the surviving 18 members of the 21-member Politburo are grouped as "moderates," or pragmatic ad- ministrators concerned with or- derly government and economic development.

These include Yeh Hien-yang, 78, the minister of defense; Chen Hsi-lin, the powerful commander of the Peking military region and the party's highest-ranking army man, and Li Hsien-nien, China's chief economic planner.

Six others are often classified as "radicals" or ideologues who have associated themselves with Mao and the reforms he instituted to try to preserve China's revolutionary purity. The most prominent among them are the Chairman's widow, Chiang Ching, an outspoken, energetic woman unpopular with many Chinese; Yao Wen-yuan, a Shanghai polemicist, and Wang Hung-wen, a youthful leftist from Shanghai.

In the announcement of the funeral committee for Chairman Mao, Mr. Hua's name was listed first, as due his official position,

Wang, Yeh, Chang

The three other surviving mem- bers of the nine-man standing committee of the Politburo named in 1973 were listed next: Mr. Wang, who gained prominence during the Cultural Revolution but who has been an enigma dur- ing the last year; Mr. Yeh, and Chang Chun-chiao, a smooth, capable former Shanghai party organizer who is now senior deputy premier and head of the General Political Department of the armed forces.

Of these three, Mr. Yeh seems too old and Mr. Wang too young to assume real leadership now. But Mr. Chang, who is thought to be in his early 30s, could be a major contestant for power. Al- though Mr. Chang was once re- garded as a leftist because of his actions during the Cultural Revo- lution, some analysts think he may have shifted to a more cen- trist stance.

Thursday's official announce- ment of Mao's death, carried by the Chinese news agency, said:

"We must carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao



and strengthen the centralized leadership of the party, resolutely uphold the unity and unification of the party and closely rally round the party Central Committee."

In addition, the announcement also called for persisting in the current drive to "criticize Teng Hsiao-ping" and to "repulse the right deviationist attempt at re- versing the correct verdict," a reference to Mr. Teng's alleged effort to undo the radical reforms of the Cultural Revolution.

Anti-Rightist Drive

But in keeping with a moder- ately worded editorial last week in the party paper, Jenmin Jih Pao, the death notice made only passing reference to earlier, more inflamed calls for attacking rightists. The editorial appeared to be a deliberate attempt to turn the current anti-rightist campaign into a drive for in- creased production.

Analysts here were wary of drawing too much significance from the editorial and the death notice, since the call for unity could probably be expected any-

way, given Mao's death. But the two documents struck a different tone from the more strident rhetoric of only a month ago and suggested that whoever is in control in Peking may now be trying to de-emphasize the cam- paign.

Thursday's announcement also called on the Chinese people to continue "Chairman Mao's revo- lutionary line and policies in foreign affairs," including his struggle against "imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism," the latter two being allusions to the Soviet Union.

"We are determined to liberate Taiwan," the announcement added, in a reminder that more than four years after Mr. Nixon had signed the Shanghai Com- munique during his China trip in 1972, the United States still has not fulfilled his pledge to withdraw from Taiwan.

Another Puzzle

The lengthy death notice left another puzzle unresolved—the cause of Mao's death.

The Chinese press agency in- dicated that Mao had been ill

for some time and that his illness had worsened despite treatment.

There had been speculation for years that Mao had had either a stroke or suffered from Parkin- son's disease. Last July, a Viennese neurologist, Dr. Walther Rikmayr, said after talking with Chinese doctors in Peking that "everybody knows" Mao had Parkinson's disease, a nervous affliction causing progressive rig- idity of the body's muscles.

Although he had appeared in relatively good health last winter when he received both President Ford and former President Nixon in his Peking study, Mao deterio- rated rapidly during the spring.

Shadowy Figure

In the view of some analysts, the balance of power on the Politburo may well be held by Mr. Hua and another shadowy but important figure, Wu Te, the mayor of Peking. Both of these men have been career party ad- ministrators, both would seem to have logical ties to the group of "moderates," but both rose to power in the Cultural Revolution or its aftermath and apparently

get along well with the more ideologically fervent colleagues.

Of course, these definitions of radicals and moderates are somewhat oversimplified, and many Chinese may not fit neatly into either category.

At the same time, personal rivalries and petty jealousies seem to play as important a role as deep-seated ideological differences.

However, very real issues are involved and a major debate is likely to continue over how faith- fully to preserve Mao's political legacy.

During the Cultural Revolution, for example, to prevent China from slipping into "revisionism," Mao instituted a series of sweep- ing reforms, known as the "social- ist new born things" which some more moderate party leaders have branded impractical. To check the growth of incipient capital- ism, he curtailed bonuses and wage raises for workers, for in- stance.

These have not always been popular measures, to judge by some responses.

Without the Chairman's awe- some presence, it is not hard to imagine some slippage here.

The Old School Tie That Binds the Rising Young Leaders of France

By Don Cook

ISI—Start with the Harvard school of Business Admin- istration and mix in the Chicago of Economics, the Yale school, the Georgetown for- Service Institute and Cal- and a dash of West Point be National War College shington—and you come out an institution that ap- pates but does not equal's unique, prestigious and ful Ecole Nationale d'Ad- ministration.

re is no school anywhere a world like this French academy for the training of civil servants. President Giscard d'Estaing is an graduate. So are four min- in the present French gov- ernment, "Enarques," as they called, run the Bank of s, the Renault nationalized able company and the na- zed airline, Air France.

re are Enarques on the s of directors of all the French banks and in public rivate companies in the oil y, aeronautics, aluminum, chemicals, computers, elec- s, engineering, steel, mines ransportation. Almost every h career diplomat below the ss is now an ENA graduate. director of all French mil- graduated from ENA and ex-Premier Minister Jacques e, and François-Xavier Or- ead of the European Com- Market Commission in Brus-

unded by Charles de Gaulle ss, ENA extends its power by year in France for the e reason that it is now vir- impossible to reach the n ranks of the French service unless one is an ENA ata. But Enarques are not confined to the civil ser-

Surest Cache:

ce they graduate, they filter nto politics, private business, ation, science, international gations—anywhere they to take up an interesting r. To have passed through e, therefore, is the surest et for success in this coun- which any young man can

ing, ENA has produced only about 2,500 graduates. Their power and influence in the French govern- ment and French affairs is all out of proportion to their num- bers. Being a very small elite which now has permeated to the top everywhere in France, they constitute an "old-boy network" and an inner-power establishment which makes other such national "establishments" look like kinder- gartens.

"Sure it's a help if we are going to need a special allocation of funds to be able to call a friend in the Ministry of Finance and explain the problem to him

instead of just waiting for the paper work to filter through the government machine," says an Enarque graduate who now runs the Cabinet, the minister's private secretariat, in one of the big- spending departments of the government.

Practical Problems

Fewer than 100 candidates a year are selected from thousands who seek entrance to ENA. It is a graduate school, located in a 19th-century Paris mansion on a narrow street on the Left Bank, not far from the Quai d'Orsay,

where 8 or 10 of the cream of its students can expect each year to begin a diplomatic career.

A university degree is the start- ing point for entrance to ENA and the best combination possible is to graduate first from the Ecole Polytechnique—as did Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. There is no great mystique about what is taught at ENA—simply the inten- sity and the high intellectual level of the instruction with its heavy emphasis on economics, administrative law, statistics and the examination of practical prob- lems facing the French govern- ment.

Back in the early 1960s, for example, an ENA graduate who today is well on his way up the ladder in the French diplomatic service had to write two detailed studies of the problems and ef- fects of British entry into the European Common Market—one study supporting British entry from a standpoint of French na- tional interests, the other study opposing it. Today he adds wryly that he personally opposed it, but the advantages and the problems which he outlined in his pro- British study are working out as he had forecast.

There are 26 months of study

in the ENA course, which is in- terrupted at the end of the first year when its students are sent out to provincial government jobs all over France to spend a year shuffling papers and dealing with problems in the basic lower depths of government administra- tion. A typical assignment would be to spend a year at the prefec- ture—the regional administrative office of the central government—in Strasbourg.

Here, under the direction of the local prefect, every conceivable administrative problem passes through for decision or reference to Paris—supervision of the bud- get of the city of Strasbourg and towns of the surrounding depart- ment, liaison with the Council of Europe, which is headquartered there, prison administration, per- mission to build new factories in the region, the Rhine River pol- lution problem, local town plan- ning, road-building, schools and public works to be passed upon.

Intense Competition

Back in Paris after another half-year or so of study, the ENA students are then shipped out again to spend at least two months in industry. Meanwhile, there is the intense competition within the school itself to come out at the top of the graduation lists.

Traditionally, the first half- dozen ENA graduates enter the elite corps of *inspecteurs des finances* (as did Mr. Giscard d'Estaing when he graduated in 1951). Eight or 10 of the top of the list get the handful of coveted annual openings in the career diplomatic service. The rest then filter into various French govern- ment ministries—finance, defense, interior, with its important pre- fectural corps, economics and the planning commission, education, justice and the Council of State, which is the highest constitu- tional advisory body in France.

One thing an ENA graduate can be certain of no matter how far down he rates on the gradua- tion scale—he will move up and around and he will move fast. An average ENA graduate comes out at the age of 23 or 24 and starts immediately as a senior- grade government civil servant. By the age of 30, he can expect to be a cabinet director—a kind

of elite private secretary and executive chief of staff—under a government minister. By the age of 40, he will probably be a de- partment head in one of the ministries or a deputy-prefect in one of the provincial capitals. He will be moving constantly in government assignments.

Competent Elitists

If he has entered the diplomati- c service, he might be the Num- ber 3 man in Moscow, Tokyo, Washington or London before he is 40. From this point, the break- through to the top can come at any time. President de Gaulle made Mr. Giscard d'Estaing his Minister of Finance in 1962 when he was only 36 years old. Jacques Chirac, who switched to a po- litical career rather than sticking to the civil service after he graduated from ENA, was min- ister of agriculture at the age of 40 and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's first prime minister two years later.

Not all Enarques are brillant- ly successful, but there is no question that they are all highly intelligent and competent elitists. Personalities and interests and ambitions vary among the Enarques just as they vary among those who come out of the Harvard School of Business Ad- ministration or the Yale Law School. The fact that they are such a power elite is of course of great collective importance to all of them—perhaps of greater importance to some than others. But ENA graduates very few duds and, if there are any, they disap- pear from prominence quickly.

On the other hand, there is a certain arrogance which goes with an ENA diploma, an attitude of superiority which not all Enarques bother to repress or conceal.

"They have such an irritating style about them," says a French- man who has dealt with many ENA graduates in government and politics. "They are terribly dogmatic in the way they express themselves and in the way they press their own point of view. You notice how Giscard d'Estaing in his television appearances con- stantly uses the phrase *bien entendu* (of course) before stating some piece of economic statistics or information—it's an ENA style and form of speech. Everything is *bien entendu* with the Enarques,

but often they are not *bien entendus* at all."

For this reason, not all French corporations or businesses wel- come ENA graduates who decide to leave government and enter private industry. But this troubles the Enarques very little and certainly no Enarque is ever out of work in France.

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Chile Announces 'Definitive Death' Of Old Parties

SANTIAGO, Sept. 12 (WP).—Gen. Augusto Pinochet marked the 3d anniversary of his military government yesterday by proclaiming the "definitive death" of Chile's former govern- ment and promulgated constitu- tional decrees establishing a "new democracy."

Gen. Pinochet said Chile's new order rejects fascism as well as Marxism and will reduce po- litical parties to "currents of opinion."

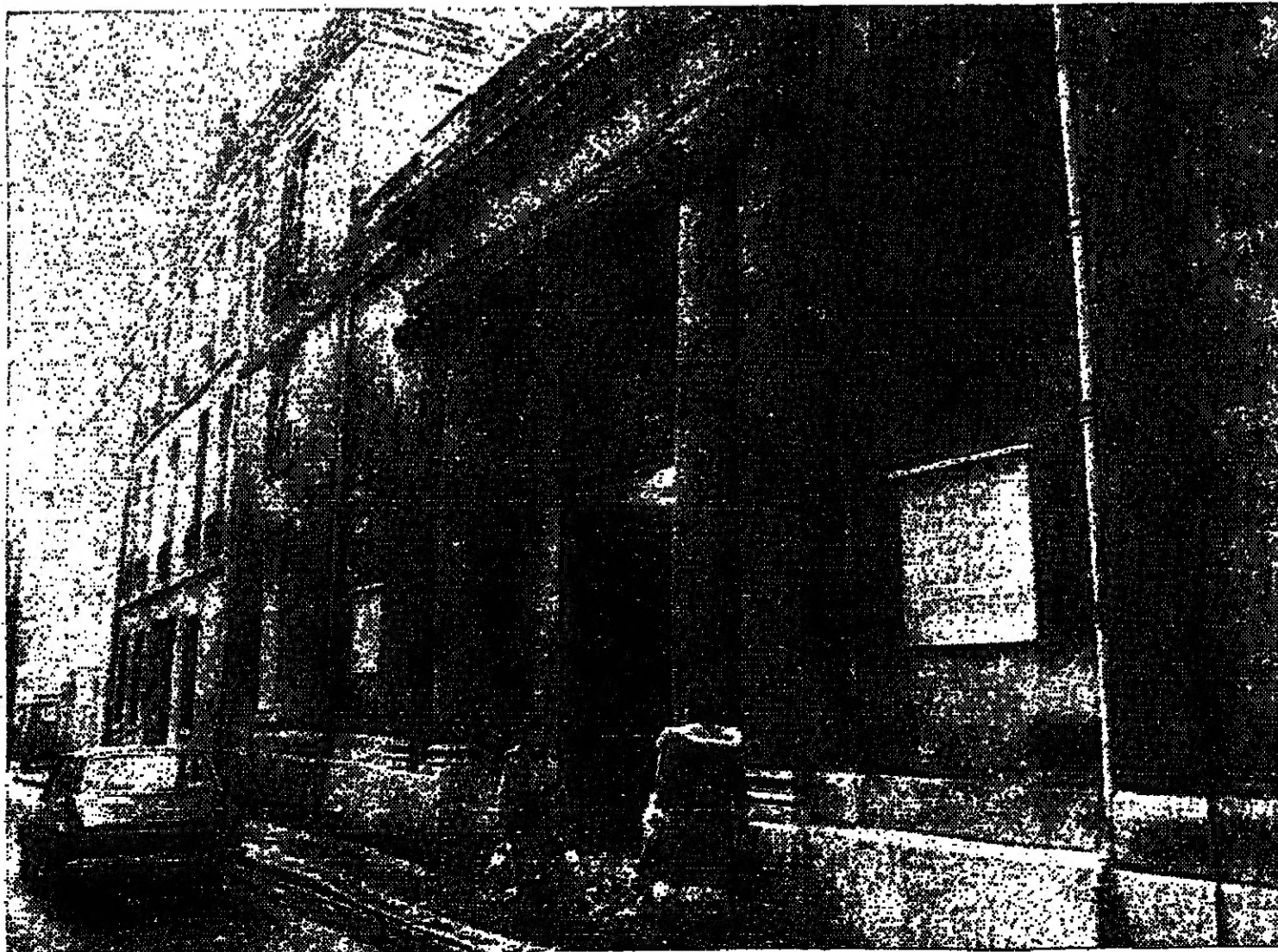
Speaking to an invitation-only audience in the Diego Portales government building, Gen. Pinochet drew heavy applause when he announced that the remaining political parties would be "dras- tically regulated" to prevent the activity of "groups and personal- ities whose actions seek a return to the political system that has been superseded."

Raul Cardinal Silva Henríquez, the archbishop of Santiago, at- tended the anniversary ceremony for the first time since the military junta overthrew the leftist gov- ernment of President Salvador Allende in a coup three years ago. Although he only applaud- ed Gen. Pinochet's rejection of fascism in the speech, his pres- ence was a symbol of the ad- vances of the Pinochet govern- ment in achieving national and international legitimacy.

The ceremony was followed by a three-hour march by thousands of supporters past the govern- ment building.

Bombings in Rome

ROME, Sept. 12 (AP).—Bombs exploded before dawn today and damaged the U.S. Information Service library here, the Chilean Embassy to the Vatican and an office of the Brazilian airline Varig. No injuries were reported.



Exterior view of the Ecole Nationale d'Administration in Paris.

Keystone.

Over-Counter Market

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chgs	Net
(Continued from Page 8.)	
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International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

DM Bonds

(Average Prices)

Australia 7-1/2-82

Australia 8-1/2-87

Australia 9-1/2-92

Australia 10-1/2-97

Australia 11-1/2-02

Australia 12-1/2-07

Australia 13-1/2-12

Australia 14-1/2-17

Australia 15-1/2-22

Australia 16-1/2-27

Australia 17-1/2-32

Australia 18-1/2-37

Australia 19-1/2-42

Australia 20-1/2-47

Australia 21-1/2-52

Australia 22-1/2-57

Australia 23-1/2-62

Australia 24-1/2-67

Australia 25-1/2-72

Australia 26-1/2-77

Australia 27-1/2-82

Australia 28-1/2-87

Australia 29-1/2-92

Australia 30-1/2-97

Australia 31-1/2-02

Australia 32-1/2-07

Australia 33-1/2-12

Australia 34-1/2-17

Australia 35-1/2-22

Australia 36-1/2-27

Australia 37-1/2-32

Australia 38-1/2-37

Australia 39-1/2-42

Australia 40-1/2-47

Australia 41-1/2-52

Australia 42-1/2-57

Australia 43-1/2-62

Australia 44-1/2-67

Australia 45-1/2-72

Australia 46-1/2-77

Australia 47-1/2-82

Australia 48-1/2-87

Australia 49-1/2-92

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Australia 51-1/2-02

Australia 52-1/2-07

Australia 53-1/2-12

Australia 54-1/2-17

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Euromarket

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The Industrialization Fund of

Finland sold \$25 million of eight-

year notes at par with a coupon

of 9 per cent but ended the week

at 98-98 1/2.

Vanover Issue

Only one new straight-dollar

issue was announced, \$15 million

for the city of Vancouver, rated

double-A by Moody's and Stand-

ard & Poor's. It will offer \$5

million of five-year notes with a

coupon of 8 1/4 per cent and \$10

million of 10-year bonds with a

coupon of 8 3/4 per cent. A

purchase fund, if fully operable,

will reduce the average life of the

bonds to 10.1 years.

In the convertible market, the

Development Bank of Singapore

million guilders for five years

with a coupon of 10 per cent, a

big jump from the 8 1/2 per cent

offered on the Norway loan in

June.

In the fledgling Euroequity

market, Tishio Marine & Fire

Insurance of Japan plans to sell

2.5 million depositary shares, each

representing 10 shares of common

stock, later this month. The

shares will be priced in dollars

at a discount from the price on

the Tokyo Stock Exchange, cur-

rently about \$1.

In the syndicated loan market,

Venezuela has borrowed \$1 bil-

lion for seven years at 1 1/8

points over the interbank rate. The

spread is the lowest since the

1 point paid by the KSC earlier

Angels' Ryan

Strikes Out 18

CHICAGO, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Nolan Ryan struck out 18

batters and pitched a three-

hitter Friday night to lead

the California Angels to their

ninth victory in 12 games, 2-0

over the Chicago White Sox.

Ryan struck out every Sox

starter at least once, nailing

Sam Ewing four times and

Bill Stebbins on three occasions.

He walked nine but his strike-

out total was only one short

of the major league record for

nine innings which he shares

with Philadelphia's Steve

Carlton and Tom Seaver of

the New York Mets. It marked

the fourth time in his

career that Ryan has struck

out at least 18 batters in a

game. The right-hander now

has struck out 278 this season.

Kison Keeps Pirates Close to Leaders

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Dave Parker's triple keyed a

three-run tie-breaking rally in the

sixth inning and Bruce Kison won

his fourth consecutive game as

the Pittsburgh Pirates downed the

Montreal Expos 5-1, today to stay

four games behind Philadelphia

in the National League East.

Sunday

Kison, supported by three in-

nings of scoreless relief by Kent

Tehraveh, raised his win-loss rec-

ord to 13-8 as the Pirates won the

15th of their last 17 games.

With the score tied 1-1 in the

sixth, Richie Zisk singled and

came home on the triple by

Parker who scored on Richie

Hebert's single, chasing losing

pitcher Don Stanhouse. After re-

ceiver Joe Kerrigan got a double

play and issued two walks, Frank

Taverne singled home the third

run.

Phillies 3, Cubs 0

At Philadelphia, reserve catcher

Johnny Oates doubled and scored

the first run and singled home

two others to lead the Phillies

to an 8-0 victory over Chicago.

Larry Christensen hurled the first

seven innings to pick up his 12th

triumph against eight losses. Tug

McGraw earned his ninth save as

the Phillies won only their third

game in the last 16.

Philadelphia took a 1-0 lead in

the third inning when Oates dou-

bled and scored on a two-out sin-

gle by Dave Cash. They knocked

out starter and loser Steve Renko

with three runs in the sixth.

Cardinals 6, Mets 5

At St. Louis, pinch-hitter Ted

Simmons' two-run double off

right-fielder Billy Baldwin's glove

scored two runs in the eighth

inning to give the Cardinals a 6-5

victory over New York.

Giants 3, Reds 1

At San Francisco, Jim Barr

scored six hits and Ken Reitz

drove in two runs with a single

in the first inning to lead the

Giants to a 3-1 victory over Cin-

cinnati in the first game of a

doubleheader. Marty Perez start-

ed San Francisco's first-inning

rally with a single off loser Fred

Norman, 13-5. Gary Matthews,

who singled in a run in the third,

beat out a bunt single down the

third base line and the Giants

completed a double steal before

Reitz's single drove in both runs.

Tigers 6, Yankees 0

At New York, Ed Figueroa's

double

18th victory gave the Yankees a

3-1 victory over Detroit and a

split of their doubleheader after a

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Cubs' Pinch-Hit Homer Cuts Phils' Margin to 4

Minoso, at 53, Still Swinging

CHICAGO, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Ron

Jackson's two-run home

run capped a four-run third

inning yesterday and led the

California Angels to a 7-3

triumph over the Chicago

White Sox in a game that

marked the appearance of

Minnie Minoso as designated

hitter for the White Sox.

Minoso, who at 53 became

the third-oldest player in

major league history, went 0-

3, striking out once and

popping out twice. Only pitcher

Satchel Paige, who played

for Kansas City at age 59

in 1962, and Nick Altrock,

who pitched for Washington

at 56 in 1932, were older than

Minoso, who was an active

player in the Mexican League

until three years ago, has been

a Chicago coach this year.

Chicago owner Bill Veck said

he has been toying with the

idea of activating Minoso all

season. The right-handed Cub

has batted more than 300 in

eight seasons and had a .289

career batting average. His

last season in the majors was

with the White Sox in 1964

when he batted .226 in 30

games.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

NEW YORK 83 53 11

BALTIMORE 72 53 11

CLEVELAND 72 53 11

BOSTON 67 74 49

DETROIT 67 74 49

KANSAS CITY 67 74 49

MINNESOTA 67 74 49

ST. LOUIS 67 74 49

TEXAS 67 74 49

WESTERN DIVISION

KANSAS CITY 67 74 49

MINNESOTA 67 74 49

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WESTERN DIVISION

Conferees Come Into Open To Write a U.S. Tax Measure

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12

(UPI).—Starting Wednesday

morning, Aug. 25, and ending last

Thursday evening, with a brief

Labor Day recess, an unpreced-

ented event took place in Congress.

For the first time, the final

provisions of a major tax bill were

written in public.

Historically, after all the

pulling and hauling, lobbying and

posturing in each house, tax law

has

Connors, Borg Easily Gain Final; Evert Is Champ

Neil Amdur
HILLS, N.J., Sept. 12 (AP)—Jimmy Connors and Bjorn Borg, the two top-seeded men, had reached the final. They play late today for a \$30,000 prize, which is the sum Evert won.

Evert's 6-3, 6-0 victory over second-seeded Evonne Goolagong of Australia, now a four-time runner-up here, was her 101st straight triumph on a clay court. It clearly established the 21-year-old Floridian as the World's No. 1 women's player for 1976.

Borg, 20, put in a strong claim for No. 1 among the men by repeating his straight-set conquest of the Nestle-L. the Wimbledon final. The scores yesterday were 6-3, 6-3, 6-4.

Standing in Borg's path now is his most formidable rival, the top-seeded Connors. Connors ran his string of sets won in the tournament to 15 by blasting past third-seeded Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, 6-4, 5-2, 6-1, in the opening semifinal.

If Jimmy plays at the same level and with the same intensity as he did against the 24-year-old Vilas, who could never break serve, Borg will need more than the courage he showed in his comeback in previous matches.

Connors has won the last five of their six meetings, including the last four in straight sets. The match will mark a tournament milestone: It is the first time the two top-seeded men have reached the final since the first Open, which united amateurs and professionals, in 1968.

The only drama in the women's final was at the start, when Evert, admittedly "very nervous," fell behind 6-2.

But remembering the "be calm, stay loose" advice of her father, Jimmy, a teaching pro, Evert broke Evert in the third game and again at love for 4-3. The handwriting was on the check.

"I was sort of flat today and Chris played well," said Goolagong, a three-set loser last year, who collected \$15,000 as the runner-up this year.

"She just didn't have enough patience," Evert said of the 21-unforced errors that sandbagged Goolagong's game. "Maybe she realized she wasn't willing to stay out there all day to beat me."

The one-sided match contrasted sharply with their previous meetings this year. Of the 15 games yesterday, only one went to deuce. Evert, with deep ground strokes and delicate deep shots, swept 14 of the last 18 points.

Evert did not drop a set in six matches. None of the matches lasted as long as 60 minutes and she gave up a total of only 12 games.

Less than a week before the tournament, Evert was a doubtful participant with an inflamed tendon on the index finger of her racket hand.

The crowd of 16,344 had anticipated strenuous survival tests in the men's semifinals. But during his 1 hour 37 minutes on the court, Nastase was more pussycat than lion.

"I could see from the start that he was in the same sort of dejected mood that he was in Wimbledon," Borg said, recalling his 6-4, 6-2, 9-7 victory there. "He didn't do anything but push the ball back."

Nothing worked for the fifth-seeded Nastase, and he couldn't even blame the crowd for inciting any major incidents. "He did not serve with the depth and pace that had dominated his other opponents, he seldom went for winners (Borg had almost twice as many), and he could not find a tactic to shake the Swede's control."

Perfect Tourney
Maybe that's the primary reason Borg enjoys such a hold on the Romanian: Nastase can't drain the life from Borg's veins.

"You didn't seem to come out with any fire," someone said to Nastase as he faced the press formally for the first time here.

"Now you want me to come out with fire," shot back the Romanian, who has been unhappy as the tournament's storm center and talks of not returning next year.

There may be more bad news for him. Now that he is out of the tournament, it is possible that his behavior during an early-round match with Hans-Juergen Pohman will lead to a fine, suspension or both.

The only annoying element for the 24-year-old Connors, as he tries to regain the title, is the reference to last year as a "run-up year."

"If you want to talk about 1975, why not talk about 1974, too?" he said, citing the season in which he won 99 of 103 singles matches.

Connors has done a remarkable turnaround this year. Besides losing 20 pounds, he has become the complete player in stroke production and temperament, with a fresh set of priorities that reflect a thoughtfulness missing from his role as the young rebel several years ago.

He had not played Vilas in four years. "Since he has short hair and looked like 15," Jimmy said.

But as yesterday's match dramatized, more had changed than hair styles from their 1972 meeting in the final of the Western championship, which Connors won. For all his skills, Vilas is still trying to strengthen essential elements of his game, such as the volley and overhead.

Connors' strategy, which Pancho Segura, his coach, mapped with him on a napkin during their ride to the club, was simple: drive the ball deeply, move Vilas laterally with cross-court shots and attack off the Argentine's short returns.

At Green Bay, Wis., Jim Pankert recovered from a shaky start and threw two touchdown passes to Willie McGee to spark San Francisco to a 26-14 victory over the Packers. Plunkett, whose mediocre performance in the preseason had worried 49er officials, threw just 12 passes but completed eight, including the two for TDs to McGee. Delvin Williams, the NFL's leading rusher in the preseason, also scored twice.

Oilers 20, Blues 0
At Houston, Dan Pastorini fooled a surprisingly tough Tampa Bay defense with touchdown passes of 13 and 42 yards and the Oilers' defense spoiled the Buccaneers' NFL debut, 20-0. Ronnie Coleman ran for 142 yards on 25 carries and Pastorini passed for 194 yards to spark an otherwise dull Oilers' offense.

Chargers 30, Chiefs 16
At Kansas City, Dan Fouts threw for two touchdowns and directed San Diego to two other wins in leading the Chargers to a 30-16 victory over the Chiefs. Fouts hit Charlie Joiner with a three-yard scoring pass in the second quarter and came back with a 22-yard TD pass to Gary Garrison with 45 seconds left in the third quarter.

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NOT COMING UP ROSES—The Nastase is dejected during his losing match in semifinal to Bjorn Borg.

Lauda 4th as a Dispute Again Hits Grand Prix

MONZA, Sept. 12 (Reuters)—The Grand Prix of Italy Formula One race was filled with a touch of glory today and once again with lots of controversy.

Niki Lauda finished fourth to Ronnie Peterson, who drove his March to victory in the 188.5-mile race and beat the second-placed Ferrari of Switzerland's Clay Regazzoni by just more than two seconds, with Frenchman Jacques Laffite third in a Ligier-Matra.

Lauda, Austria's world champion, was in his comeback race with the Italian-made Ferrari only six weeks after he was almost killed in a crash in the German Grand Prix.

Peterson, of Sweden, collected his first grand prix victory of the season. Behind the happy scenes, however, officials were busy trying to patch up yet another major dispute which mainly involved the Italian Ferrari team and Britain's McLaren outfit.

Britain's James Hunt, with two of his grand prix victories for McLaren already in dispute, was put back to the rear of the starting grid because of a fuel infringement.

He tore through the field in a desperate bid to make up the deficit, but crashed off the course on the 12th lap after a near miss with the Shadow of Briton Tom Pryce.

"I couldn't get back, as the car was stuck in the sand," Hunt said. As Hunt made the long walk back to the pits, the fans cheered him. He waved back and smiled, though obviously very disappointed.

The decision first to put Hunt out of the race, and then re-

state him on the back of the grid after he had originally qualified in practice for ninth spot, came on a day of savage blows to the British driver's world title prospects.

A news conference called only three hours before the start of the race was told that tests on the fuel for Hunt's car had shown an octane level of 101.5, compared with the permitted 100 level. The tests were carried out by the Italian Auto Club.

Hunt's teammate, Jochen Mass of West Germany, as well as American Penske team driver John Watson of Britain, were also relegated to the role of reserves for similar fuel infringements.

The drivers were later put back in the race when it became clear the original reserve cars could not get ready in time. The intense rivalry between Ferrari, who at one stage pulled out of the championship, and McLaren is turning the season into a series of bitter fights.

"We were aware they (Ferrari) would throw something at us," said McLaren team head Teddy Meyer.

He did not elaborate on the comment, but announced that McLaren would appeal against the decision to drop Hunt to the back of the grid. Hunt now trails Lauda in the drivers' standings, 61 to 56.

DRIVERS' STANDINGS
1. Niki Lauda, Austria, Ferrari, 61 points; 2. James Hunt, Britain, McLaren, 56; 3. Jody Scheckter, South Africa, Tyrrell, 38; 4. Clay Regazzoni, Switzerland, Ferrari, 31; 5. Patrick Depailler, France, Tyrrell, 27; 6. Jacques Laffite, France, Matra, 26; 7. John Watson, Northern Ireland, Penske, 18; 8. Jochen Mass, West Germany, McLaren, 16; 9. Ronnie Peterson, Sweden, March, 15.

Simpson Rejoins Bills

FAIRFAX, N.Y., Sept. 12 (AP)—O.J. Simpson has reached agreement with the Buffalo Bills and will be in uniform with the team when it opens its National Football League season against the New York Jets tomorrow night, Bills' owner Ralph Wilson announced.

Wilson said in a statement that he and the all-pro running back had agreed on "long-term understanding during a season of talks on the West Coast this past week."

Simpson's wife, Marguerite, was part of the discussions with Wilson. Simpson had been in talks with the Los Angeles Rams.

Wilson had asked to be traded June 13 to a California team because of family and business considerations. A trade had been agreed upon but a deal despite what Simpson said was three months of intense negotiations.

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Bengals Open With Comeback

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12 (UPI)—Ken Anderson fired touchdown passes of 27 and six yards in the fourth quarter today to rally the Cincinnati Bengals to a 17-7 victory over the Denver Broncos in a National Football League season opener.

With Cincinnati trailing, 7-3, going into the final period, Anderson hit veteran wide receiver Chip Myers on a 27-yard TD pass with 10:24 left and then put the game away by hitting tight end Bruce Cook on a six-yard TD pass with just 3:53 to go.

Rookie Chris Bahr added a 21-yard field goal for the Bengals, who provided rookie head coach Bill Johnson with a victory in his NFL debut.

Denver's score came in the third quarter on a four-yard run by Chris Anderson. The Bengals have never lost a home opener, today winning their sixth straight.

Denver led 7-3 early in the final period when Billy Wenzel kicked off a 24-yard punt to give the Bengals good field position on the Broncos' 41.

Anderson, who wound up hitting 17 of 25 passes for 147 yards, immediately went to work. He threw a 14-yarder to Myers and then came right back with a 27-yarder to Myers, who was all alone in the end zone.

In other games: Colts 21, Patriots 15. At Foxboro, Mass., Bert Jones threw

